

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE JUVENILE DIABETES RESEARCH FUND

HON. PETER J. ROSKAM

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to highlight the good work of the Juvenile Diabetes Research Fund.

The Juvenile Diabetes Research Fund began in 1970 from a parent's idea to begin a fundraising effort with the aim to promote the research of a cure for juvenile diabetes. To date, the organization has raised more than \$1.5 billion, including \$107 million last year alone. More than 80 percent of those funds go directly to support research and research-related education.

JDRF now has over 100 locations around the world and currently funds research in 19 countries.

Diabetes and its complications cost the United States more than \$174 billion a year and it is a growing epidemic. Every year, there are roughly 30,000 new cases of Type-1 diabetes discovered in America and more than 1.6 million cases of diabetes are diagnosed every year. That's one every 30 seconds.

Type-1 Diabetes typically affects young adults and children. They are forced at a young age to learn how to monitor their blood levels and inject insulin when it's low. This can also be a worrisome and anxious experience.

This is why we must encourage the Food and Drug Administration to continue in its approval process for the artificial pancreas. Earlier this year, 60 Senators and 250 Representatives sent a letter to the FDA Commissioner Margaret Hamburg expressing their support for the artificial pancreas.

This new device will allow children to return to their lives and give parents the peace of mind in knowing that their children will not forget to check their insulin levels. The artificial pancreas is a device that can automatically monitor and regulate glucose levels without requiring blood to be drawn.

Jeffrey Brewer, President and CEO of JDRF, said, "An artificial pancreas, which would automatically monitor and regulate glucose levels, has the potential to transform the care of people with type 1 diabetes." It estimated the artificial pancreas could save Medicare \$23 million over 10 years and \$1.9 billion over 25 years by lowering the number of complications associated with the disease.

I am hopeful that the FDA will stick to its publicly announced December 2011 draft guidance deadline. This will allow us to move into the crucial next phase of real world testing of this potentially life saving device. I would urge my colleagues to continue to monitor this situation and ensure that the FDA stays true to their word on the guidance.

There may not be a cure for diabetes yet but with organizations like the JDRF leading the way in encouraging research and funding

grant programs we are getting closer to a cure each day.

RECOGNIZING THE 446TH AIRLIFT WING FOR EARNING THE AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 446th Airlift Wing for earning the Air Force Meritorious Unit Award. The award reflects the wing's outstanding performance flying combat and peacetime missions between 2008 and 2010.

The 446th Airlift Wing is Washington State's only Air Force Reserve flying unit and performs roughly 44 percent of all C-17 missions leaving McChord Field located on Joint Base Lewis-McChord. Having won this accolade in 2007, this honor marks the second time the 446th Airlift Wing has earned the Meritorious Unit Award.

The Meritorious Unit Award was established in 2004 to recognize organizations for exceptional achievement or service in direct support of combat operations. The 2,100 airmen who make up the 446th Airlift Wing are honored for contributing directly to national objectives and continuously demonstrating their combat readiness as they fulfilled global peacetime and wartime operations. Flying more than 9,700 missions in more than 42,000 flying hours averaging 2,000 missions every four months to 11 different Iraqi airfields proves that this unit is nothing short of exemplary.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize the 446th for its performance and its commitment to serving the United States. I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives please join me in congratulating the 446th Airlift Wing for receiving the Air Force Meritorious Unit Award.

IN RECOGNITION OF REVEREND FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of an instrumental figure in the Civil Rights Movement, Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth. Reverend Shuttlesworth passed away at the age of 89.

Born in Montgomery County, Alabama, Reverend Shuttlesworth was no stranger to frequent discrimination and violence as he lived out his life. Having endured countless beatings, bombings, and arrests, Reverend Shuttlesworth would become a leading force in the historic fight for equal rights.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was one of the primary pillars of the iconic "Big Three," founded jointly with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, and others. While Reverend Shuttlesworth may not have been as much of a household name as Dr. King, for example, his contributions to the Movement were irrefutably just as pivotal to its success.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was a major actor in the formation of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, a civil rights organization that helped to mobilize thousands of people during rallies and protests in the name of equality. He also helped to organize the Freedom Rides through his work with the Congress on Racial Equality, CORE. Also known for his outspoken and aggressive advocacy, Reverend Shuttlesworth worked closely with Dr. King to maintain momentum behind the Movement whenever Dr. King's conciliatory approach may have failed. Today, his contributions remain clear and his personal sacrifices revered.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by this tremendous loss. Reverend Shuttlesworth was a well-respected and principled individual who was fearless even in the face of insurmountable odds. Reverend Shuttlesworth selflessly endured great personal sacrifice so that he could perpetuate a movement that went well beyond his own life. For that I rise to honor his lasting contributions to this nation.

A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF U.S. POLICY TOWARD SUDAN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights, which I chair, held a hearing that examined a wide range of issues involving U.S. policy toward Sudan, including the ongoing attacks on Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, the continuing negotiations with the Republic of South Sudan on challenges such as the demarcation of the border, the fate of the Abyei region, citizenship in both countries and oil revenue sharing. Additionally, this hearing provided opportunities to receive an update on the U.S. response to the enduring stalemate on Darfur and to examine U.S. policy on the release of Sudanese still held in bondage throughout Sudan.

Two months ago, the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights held an emergency hearing on the attacks by the Republic of the Sudan on its own Southern Kordofan state. The crisis first arose in June, shortly after the military forces of the Khartoum government attacked the disputed Abyei area. This was apparently a provocation to the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, or SPLM, government in what is now South

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Sudan just before that new country's independence.

This vicious attack didn't provoke the SPLM into retaliation, which could have derailed its independence. Nevertheless, dozens of people were killed and more than 200,000 were displaced in the immediate aftermath of the northern attack on its own territory. This violence was a tragic resumption of a prior war by the Khartoum government on the Nuba of Southern Kordofan. Beginning in the 1980s, Islamist elements in the North began an eradication campaign against the Nuba—pitting Northern Arabs against Africans to the South.

Earlier this month, the Sudanese military bombed its own Blue Nile state, including attacks on the governor's residence. Nearly half a million people were affected by the air and ground assault on Blue Nile. It seems the so-called cease-fire in Southern Kordofan was only a pretext to facilitate preparations for the assault on Blue Nile.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the North-South civil war was supposed to provide for consultations for both states so residents could determine their political future. However, Khartoum didn't want to risk their desire to break away and lose them as it has South Sudan. The promised consultations were held in Blue Nile, but postponed in Southern Kordofan.

When the SPLM-North members in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile didn't lay down their arms in advance of South Sudan's independence, Khartoum used that as an excuse to eliminate those who had supported the South in the long civil war. A preemptive strike in Southern Kordofan evidently was meant to chase out those who had opposed Khartoum. Members of SPLM-North were stalked by the Sudanese military, who went door-to-door to eliminate them. The similar attack in Blue Nile was intended to purge that state of the supposed opponents of the Khartoum government living there as well. In fact, the Sudan People's Liberation Army—North governor of Blue Nile has been chased out of the capital by northern military forces.

As the world was focused on the January referendum in which Southerners voted for an independent South Sudan, human right organizations reported rising violence in Darfur. There was a resumption of conflict in several locations in North and South Darfur between Sudanese government military forces and Sudan Liberation Army rebels loyal to Mini Minawi, a signatory of the now-defunct 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement. Recently, the Sudanese army clashed with the rebel Justice and Equality Movement in the remote area of North Darfur near Sudan's triangle border with Chad and Libya. Darfur rebels had attacked Omdurman and Khartoum in northern Sudan in 2008, which resulted in a massive crackdown on dissidents.

The brutality by the Sudanese military will not crush the desire for freedom in Abyei, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile or Darfur. In seeking to prevent the secession of these states and the special administrative area of Abyei, Bashir's government may be sowing the seeds for Sudan's eventual dissolution. Until that time, however, the international community must continue to press for an end to the attacks on Sudanese, using all of our available diplomatic and economic resources. The human rights of people in the North must be every bit as important to us as the rights of those in the South have been.

Meanwhile, we have known that raiders from the North were killing southern men and taking women and children into slavery for decades. Reports from human rights groups and the U.S. Department of State on Sudanese slavery gained the attention of Members of Congress such as myself as early as the 1980s because of the serious human rights implications of modern-day slavery.

I chaired the first Congressional hearing on slavery in Sudan on March 13, 1996. Our witnesses included then-Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Twadell; Samuel Cotton of the Coalition Against Slavery in Mauritania and Sudan; Dr. Charles Jacobs of the American Anti-Slavery Group; Baroness Caroline Cox, the Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords, testifying on behalf of Christian Solidarity International, and Dr. Gaspar Biro, Human Rights Rapporteur of the United Nations. Fifteen years ago, these witnesses cited the gross human rights violations committed by the Government of the Sudan and their failure to cooperate in addressing slavery. Special Rapporteur Biro referred to it as the "manifest passivity of the government of Sudan." Deputy Assistant Secretary Twadell said the Clinton Administration acknowledged then that slavery was an ugly reality in Sudan.

Following a visit to the Sudan People's Liberation Army-held portion of Sudan in November 2000, then-Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice said that neither the Clinton Administration nor its successor would cease working to end slavery in Sudan. Why have we not kept that promise?

When former Assistant Secretary Rice made that pledge, the United Nations estimated that there were as many as 15,000 southern Sudanese held in bondage after being abducted in raids by Arab militiamen on southern villages. While the current exact number of Sudanese slaves is unknown, too many people remain in slavery in Sudan and more continue to join them each day. The State Department's 2011 Trafficking in Persons report lists Sudan as a Tier III country that is a continuing source, transit and destination country for men, women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Slavery remains a pervasive and deeply disturbing reality in Sudan, and we cannot in good conscience allow this to continue.

We have had active campaigns to end Sudanese slavery, to end genocide in Darfur, to end the north-South civil war and now to end to the attacks on Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. Unfortunately, these campaigns have been conducted in isolation from one another. If we are to have a successful policy to stop the suffering of Sudan's people, our government must devise a comprehensive policy for addressing all of Sudan's challenges. To facilitate such a policy consolidation, civil society also must support a coordinated policy no matter their particular area of concern. Therefore, I call on our civil society organizations concerned about the people of Sudan to work together and demonstrate to our government the wisdom and effectiveness of a coordinated American policy on Sudan.

URGING THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO REMOVE THE PEOPLE'S MOJAHEDIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S LIST OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most important element of our democracy is the reverence our people and government have for the rule of law. I stand here today because I am dismayed at the State Department's inaction in response to a Federal court ruling stating the DoS was incorrect in placing the MEK on the terrorist watch list. This inaction damages the credibility of our executive branch as well its ability to faithfully execute the laws of this land.

More than 10 years ago, the State Department put Iran's most organized opposition on the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations, FTO, in order to get the Iranian mullahs to cooperate with us. Not only has this policy failed to temper Iran's aggressive behavior, it has actually emboldened them. More importantly, the terror listing of the Iranian opposition has robbed people of Iran of the political space needed to effectively oppose the regime within Iran and in the global arena.

Our allies in the UK and EU have removed the MEK from their banned organizations list. The DC Circuit Federal Appeals Court has also ordered our government to reexamine its evidence on the MEK and undertake a fresh review of their case. The 10th Circuit stated that the State Department had not shown that the MEK had been engaged or had the intent to engage in terrorist activities which is a requirement to being designated as an FTO. Ninety-five Members of Congress and I have agreed with the court decision and co-sponsored H. Res. 60 to urge the Secretary of State to remove the MEK as an FTO and lift all restrictions.

As such, I would therefore like to ask the folks in State Department a simple question: Why has the department, after more than 500 days of deliberation failed to faithfully comply with the Federal court order?

CEMENT SECTOR REGULATORY RELIEF ACT (H.R. 2681) AND THE EPA REGULATORY RELIEF ACT (H.R. 2250)

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker this week the House of Representatives considered two bills that continue the Majority's assault on public health and the environment. The so-called "Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act" and the "EPA Regulatory Relief Act" would delay or eliminate air pollution safeguards for industrial incinerators, boilers, and cement plants. Should these dangerous bills become law, the air we breathe would contain more mercury, arsenic, lead, and acid gas.